

The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MDS 502: SOCIAL POLICY AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 9TH DECEMBER 2017

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **TWO** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Since Kenya achieved its independence in 1963, eleven general elections have been held, the latest being the 2013 general election which was unique in the sense that it was the first one under the new 2010 constitution, which provided that no single gender should hold more than two-thirds of elective or appointive positions. The percentage of women parliamentarians remained less than 6% from 1963 to 2007. In the 2008 general elections the numbers slightly rose to 9.8% with 22 women parliamentarians. The 11th parliament which came in place in March, 2013, saw a lot of improvements as far as women representation is concerned. In the 10th parliament, women make over 19% representations in parliament. This was made possible by a creation of 47 seats for women as well as policies requiring parties to nominate women into parliament. Even though the number of women representatives in parliament has increased, it still lies way below the expected 33.3% if the two-third gender rule is to be observed see details in the tabulation given below.

Parliament	Time/ Duration	Total No. of Constituencies	Total No. of Women MPs	No. of Elected Women MPs	No. of Women VS Number of Men Nominated to Parliament	
					Women	Men
1 st Parliament	1963-1969	158	0	0	0	2
2 nd Parliament	1969-1974	158	2	1	1	10
3 rd Parliament	1974-1979	158	6	4	2	14
4 th Parliament	1979-1983	158	5	4	1	11
5 th Parliament	1993-1988	158	3	2	1	9
6 th Parliament	1988-1992	188	2	2	0	10
7 th Parliament	1993-1998	188	7	6	1	2
8 th Parliament	1998-2003	2010	9	4	5	9
9 th Parliament	2003-2007	2010	18	10	8	4
10 th parliament	2007-2012	2010	22	16	6	6
Total			74	49	25	87

Source: Adopted partly from Kihoro (2007) in Nyokabi Kamau's study on women and political leadership in Kenya (2010).

Affirmative action has attracted different views from different writers. For example, Weiss (1997) contends that affirmative action seeks to overcome discrimination, increase diversity and reduce poverty among groups that have historically been victimized by discrimination. Alexander (2006) on the other hand argues that affirmative action is to a large extent an aspect of transformational measures, as it aims at enriching the society's welfare by providing education, better housing, sanitary conditions, employment and other benefits. He further contends that true and just affirmative action is based on the premise that preference is shown to members of a designated group as long as they are as qualified/skilled or have the same know how as members of the non-designated group.

Required:

- a) Using examples explain the gist of the case study and elaborate to what extent the context is embraced by the government Kenya. (8 Marks)
- b) Describe any two affirmative action policies and legislations that have been put in place in Kenya for purposes of gender equity and equality. (6 Marks)
- c) Discuss arguments for and against affirmative action policy (8 Marks)
- d) While reading the case study given, do you think implementation of the affirmative action policy by countries of the world has a positive impact to society? Discuss. (8 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Discuss the term gender Responsive budgeting (5 Marks)
- b) Examine in detail, the term Social policy by relating to contemporary issues and challenges addressed by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (5 Marks).
- c) Explain categories of unpaid care work that apply to the concept in societal cultures today. (5 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Describe in detail the social cultural problems with respect to oppression and exploitation of women in African societies giving respective suggestive

- remedial measures and recommends addressing them. (3 Marks)
- b) There is a correlation between Women and poverty in Africa. Do you agree or disagree? What is your critique on the statement? (5 Marks)
- c) Using examples explain measures that have been put place in terms of strategic policies and programs to address the problem of women and poverty mentioned in (a) above by the Sub-Saharan countries in Africa (5 Marks)
- d) Describe the concept of gender mainstreaming strategy (2 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Compare and contrast MDGs and SDGs (5 Marks)
- b) Detrimental effects of climate change can be felt in the short-term through natural hazards, such as landslides, floods and hurricanes; and in the long-term, through more gradual degradation of the environment. In many of these contexts, women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men. Do you agree or disagree? What is your comment? (6 Marks)
- c) Discuss briefly about gender responsive policy (4 Marks)